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Harvard College Library

FROM

Miss Mary S. Thayer,
Cambridge.

18 Oct. 1888

Cover.

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BODLEIAN LENDING

TO SPECIAL PERSONS

IN

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

AN ARGUMENT

ADDRESSED TO MEMBERS OF CONGREGATION

BY

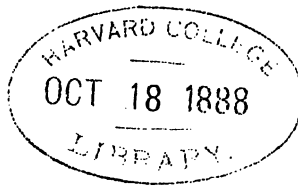
FALCONER MADAN, M.A.

^c Oxford

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

1888

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Miss Mary S. Thayer.

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BODLEIAN LENDING.

DURING last term there was a growing feeling of wonder among the opponents of Bodleian lending at the apparent apathy of their leaders. On May 31, 1887—a red-letter day in the history of the Bodleian—Congregation, by a majority of more than three to two, carried the simple and sensible clause, ‘Ne liceat Curatoribus nisi cum auctoritate venerabilis domus Convocationis libros impressos sive manuscriptos commodare.’ Shortly after, on the same afternoon, a proposal to lend books to University Institutions was rejected. There was however an impression, though not an understanding, that some maturer scheme with this latter object would be prepared. Accordingly the *Gazette* for Feb. 7, 1888¹ contained a form of Statute allowing, under certain restrictions, the lending of Bodleian books to fifteen persons in University Institutions. Now this Statute is clearly opposed to, and inconsistent with, the form of Statute passed on May 31, 1887. It was natural then to expect that the leaders on the former occasion should either take up a decided line of opposition, or explain for the benefit of the less versatile intellects of their followers, why they intended to modify their own strongly expressed views. To our intense surprise nothing was done until the day of the promulgation

¹ See Appendix A.

of the Statute. It is only due to Professor Chandler's unwearied and single-minded efforts in the past, to say that it was to him that we looked for some guiding word. That word came on Tuesday, Feb. 14:— 'It is needless to say that no one who regards the Bodleian Library as many of us both in Oxford and out of it do, can approve of any Statute like that to be promulgated to-day, but—to speak for myself—much as I hate a compromise, I have hitherto abstained from opposing it in the sincere hope that, if passed substantially as it stands, it may close once for all a long and tiresome controversy.' The brunt of the contest has indeed been borne by Professor Chandler, and he may well feel tired, but the rest of us are particularly cheered and refreshed by the result, and hold that the hour of victory is not one for compromise on a matter which touches the central point at issue. It has been necessary to say this much, to explain a want of activity which might easily be misunderstood. That a Statute like the one proposed should at the present time be acquiesced in by Professor Chandler is, on general grounds, simply astounding; the only touch needed to complete the picture is that our opponents should claim him as their supporter. Will they do so?

The Statute as proposed is open to grave objections both in detail and as a whole. It appears to be wrong in principle, harmful to the Library, and as a fact unnecessary, while its semblance of liberality, as well as its elaborate safeguards, break down on examination. Let me try to establish these important points.

The Details of the proposed Statute.

Clause 1. The books which may be lent are 'such printed works as in case of loss or damage can be replaced without difficulty.' This reads smoothly enough, but only for the first moment. Is it credible that the principle by which the question of lending is to be settled is *not* the delicacy or liability to damage of a book, *not* its costliness or rarity (unless unique), *not* its importance as a book of reference or a work in special demand, *BUT* the assurance that there is another copy of it easily to be obtained at a price which the borrower can readily pay? To take an extreme case, did the framers¹ of the clause really *mean* that the Gutenberg Bible should be lent out if only the borrower is rich enough to buy Quaritch's copy 'without difficulty' in case of damage? And how, pray, shall we ascertain the amount of 'difficulty'? Compare this crude idea with the language of the proposal of last May, 'libri ob antiquitatem, raritatem, pretium, speciem aut aliam denique praestantiorum ob notam magni aestimandi.' These are the phrases which the framers of the clause had before them and which they rejected. Of course the authorities of the Library might refuse the loan alluded to; but they would do so, not in accordance with, but in spite of the Statute.

Now observe the persons to whom loans are allowed: the Professors of Medicine, Astronomy,

¹ Let me state once for all that I have no idea whatever who the framers (or framer) of the Statute are,

Botany, Experimental Philosophy, Geology, Mineralogy, Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology, Fine Art, and Classical Archæology, and the Keepers of the Ashmolean, the Galleries, Museum, and Indian Institute: these fifteen may have the books in the building containing their collections, and for purposes relating to the collections.

I appeal to any sensible person to say whether there is any mark of finality, thoroughness or grasp of principle in this selection? Is it not perfectly certain that we shall have to extend this peculiar group, and that even so we shall satisfy nobody? Lending to fifteen people, with a few 'deputies or assistants,'—a loose and undesirable phrase—cannot be the full extension of the Bodleian which the supporters of the Statute really want. It is the old Borrowers' List furbished up, with most of the old objections to it.

The idea according to which the list is constructed is clear; every member of it has a collection under his charge within a University Institution. An institution is not enough, otherwise the Professor of Chemistry would not be implacably barred from the privilege of his colleagues. We must believe that the Chemical Laboratories are used for operations only, and that no Bodleian books can fairly be wanted for use 'in connection with' chemical studies. The rooms of the Professor of Chemistry are doubtless as well adapted for the charge of books as those of the Professor of Geology, but he has no 'collections' in the technical sense. Let me state here—what I shall allude to a little later—that if the principle of Bodleian Lending to University In-

stitutions be conceded, the only logical form of Statute would be that, so far as room can be provided, every student in the Institutions should be allowed to use the books lent. To take a particular instance, it is hard that the Keeper of the Ashmolean should be forbidden to use a Bodleian book in the Taylor Building, where so many objects of antiquarian interest are placed. But the present tentative and ill-digested proposal seems to show no firm grasp of any principle whatever. The qualification then is, the possession of a University collection: and it is not difficult to foresee what a ludicrous result will follow. There will be an ugly rush to get collections: the Reader in Latin will collect sparrows and ibises, or their bones: there will be collections of curiosities from the Call of Abraham downward for the Regius Professor of Modern History, and of comminuted fiddles for him of Music. Most, however, will probably content themselves with collecting chunks of that formless *ἔλγ* from which Mark Twain's hero chipped fragments of whatever inconceivable relic he was from time to time asked for. It will be all the same. The University will welcome them with equal complacency. Did it occur to the framers of the clause to ascertain whether the buildings and appliances for housing and using scientific collections were also adapted for the proper guardianship of Bodleian books?

Clause 7. 'No work lent . . . shall be retained . . . for a longer period than two calendar months. At the end of such period the work shall be returned and shall not be lent out again until it has been examined by an officer of the Library.' This clause

will probably be unworkable. It is no great effort of imagination to suppose that a borrower may ascertain that the Bodleian has two sets, say of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and may wish to have one of the two on loan: or he may have a wish to take out the Atlas of the *Compte Rendu de la Commission impériale archéologique de St. Pétersbourg*. These cannot be returned every two months without real inconvenience. What is desired obviously is that their state should be at intervals ascertained, and it is a hundred times better that Mohammed should be allowed to go to the mountain, than that the mountain should be forced to go to Mohammed. But the Statute forbids it. It places no limit to the number of books borrowed, and therefore none to the inconvenience caused.

Clause 10. 'Any failure to return a work lent . . . free from damage . . . shall be reported by the Librarian to the Curators . . .' Either the work of the staff of the Library will be seriously increased¹ by a page-by-page examination of every volume lent, not only before it goes out, but every two months until it is finally returned, or the clause is nugatory. I hope that no one will suggest a third possibility.

Clause 11. 'Works lent . . . shall be fetched from the Library by the borrowers or by their messengers, and shall not be conveyed to them by the agency of the Library.' Let me paraphrase this:—'Works lent shall at the time when they are most obviously ex-

¹ No one need doubt that the Library staff is willing to undertake any work imposed on it by Convocation. What is pointed out is that increase of work may entail increase of workers.

posed to risk, be specially removed from the custody of those who are accustomed to their charge. They shall be taken out of the guardianship of the Librarian at the earliest possible moment.' This is hardly complimentary to that official. The clause might have been permissive, not imperative.

There is more to be said on matters of detail, but it is time that attention should be called to the larger issues involved.

The Statute wrong in principle.

The proposed regulations entirely ignore the peculiar character of the Bodleian. There are libraries and libraries; there are libraries of reference or deposit, and there are libraries which do and ought to lend. The two are distinct. The first public literary need of a district is a library of the latter sort, one in which all ordinary volumes, unless needed for reference in the common sense, shall be circulated in the community. This is the way to fan the faint sparks of literary instinct, and it is still the common condition of ordinary towns. It is curious that the American librarians—who are foremost in the world in matters of library economy—are only now beginning to aspire to anything beyond a library which lends.

But wherever literature has taken a long and firm hold there is a tendency towards a public library of another kind. Private collections now abound, and every serious student, especially where Professorships or Fellowships supply the means, surrounds himself with the ordinary books on his special subject. And

the public library shares in this general elevation of the personal standard; it becomes a necessary complement to individual effort. It supplies the extraordinary in addition to the ordinary books on every subject, and ensures the continuous accessibility of both kinds. Hence results that incommunicable feeling of security and confidence with which the British Museum is approached, akin to trustfulness in a faithful friend.

It is of the essence of a Library of this kind that its books should be at the call of the reader, whether he be a student in the country who makes infrequent visits for the express purpose of verifying references, or a resident who feels a right to find the book which he knows to be in the Library, and a double right when that book is the public gift of the nation¹. It is no use to tell a man who wants a book the name of its borrower, or to set in motion some fussy machinery, by which, after tentative enquiries about the binder's list and the hand list and the rest, a boy is sent off post-haste to the University Observatory, to find that the Professor of Astronomy is star-gazing elsewhere. All the peculiar use of a great central collection is gone—gone while the boy is running. What remains is a heap of books which are *not* at that moment

¹ 'A student who visits a library of reference and research has a right to assume that every book certified by the catalogue to be in the possession of the Library will be found within its walls. It may be in use for the moment, but if so he can wait his turn, and obtain it in a few minutes. *There is no distinction for this purpose to be made between rare books and ordinary books.* The value of such a library lies in its completeness, and in the certainty that it contains ordinary books. The absence of an ordinary book—which may be needed only for a passing reference, but for that purpose may be indispensable—may easily frustrate a whole day's labour.'—Leading article in the *Times*, Jan. 25, 1887. The italics are my own.

wanted, and a temptation to malignity of expression.

It is an especial glory of Sir Thomas Bodley that he planned from the first a library of the highest order. We need not accuse the founder of the first public library in Europe of illiberality because he placed among his firmest principles a determination not to lend. Do we suppose that the Stationers' Company, when they agreed with him in 1610 to send a copy of every work to the Bodleian, intended those books to be used as common copies and worn like them to tatters? Not so: that they clearly understood the far-sighted policy they were pursuing is shown by the stipulation they made—that when other copies of their publications were sold and gone, the Bodleian copy should be temporarily deposited with them for re-printing. The Bodleian volumes were in short, and are, the *standard copies*.

This is the point at which I am driving; the Bodleian books are not, as Professor Freeman would have them, mere tools; or rather they bear the same relation to ordinary copies as a standard yard measure to an ordinary three-foot rule. No parliament would have sanctioned the abnormal privileges conferred on the five libraries by the Copyright Act only in order that five favoured localities should have books without paying for them. This would have been a simple injustice and discouragement to publishers. What parliament did intend was that in view of the universal destruction and loss of casual copies by carelessness and wear and tear, there should be a few specimens preserved for posterity, not in the largest cities, but where there were the

safest places of deposit for these waifs of Time. Therefore the Bodleian books are in fact marked and especial exemplars; they are volumes to be guarded with peculiar care. They may be used, for proper use under the supervision of proper custodians does not cause unreasonable damage, but they should be jealously secured from unnecessary harm. So far from this important truth being kept in mind or even acknowledged, it is disheartening to see that the Statute gives facilities for sowing broadcast any quantity of these special books over a number of institutions, the majority of which have no librarian nor any one on their staff who is trained in library economy! The Nemesis will come. We defeat the intentions of our benefactors, and the parliament which gave will take away.

The Statute injurious to the Library.

I say deliberately that this Statute will injure the Library; and for three reasons among others.

The ordinary wear and tear of a book lent must be and will be increased, when it is released from the control of any proper custodian, when it is studied 'in connection with collections' where the special appliances and safeguards of libraries cannot be provided, and when it is transferred by chance messengers hither and thither in all weathers through the public streets. It is the sum total of these small risks in an indefinite number of cases, which will be serious. We have no right thus to accelerate the rate of deterioration of such a Library as ours.

Next let me say something of the inconvenience

to Bodleian readers. This is a point on which many persons are sceptical. After all, say they, the proportion of books lent to the total number in the Library will be absurdly small. Now if all the books of the Library were equally used there would be some force in this argument, viewed apart from facts. But I suppose it is true to say that four-fifths of the Library are not disturbed in a decade of years, and that both the convenience and inconvenience concern one-fifth only of the collections. And the question is, not to what result *a priori* reasoning leads us, but, is there ground for believing that there is a tangible amount of real inconvenience? What ordinarily happens in such cases is that a reader asks for a book, and is told that it is not in its place. It is seldom that the affair goes further; the book is not forthcoming and the reader goes away. Whether it is at the binder's, or temporarily misplaced, or in use by another reader, or out of the Library, is a question the average reader knows nothing about; he sees none of the machinery behind the scenes, and seldom considers even his own rights. My point is that, though not merely an inconvenience but a wrong has occurred, the matter hardly ever comes within the reach of observation or statistics. This is why positive facts are especially welcome in the place of negative assumptions. This is why it is significant that four examples of known inconvenience resulted from books wanted being lent out between March 1881 and February 1882, all quoted in the debate of last May as within my personal knowledge. It is significant also that on the day

following the vote of last May a reader applied for a book which was out on loan at a private house, and that earlier in 1887 a reader asked for a book which he himself had borrowed and which was in his own rooms at the time! I only wish I had kept more systematic notes of examples of this kind; but in any case not a tithe of the real number of instances can come to my knowledge. No doubt the persons affected would be polite enough to say that they were not put to much inconvenience; but their reasonable right was broken through. Moreover, apart from personal feeling, it is broadly true that in a great library as elsewhere union is strength and efficiency, dispersal is weakness and loss of time. And Henry Bradshaw could find no better phrase to describe a librarian's duty than 'to *save the time* of readers,' in the widest sense.

Once more, an injury will be done to the Library for a reason which I am sorry to bring forward. I do not hesitate to say that there will be considerable laxity in carrying out the provisions of the Statute, as time goes on and present controversies are forgotten. It is not in human nature to keep up the high standard required. A volume of the *Archæologia*, say, is lent to the Ashmolean for the use of the Keeper's 'deputy or assistant': an archæologist keenly interested in the same subject as the borrower is working with him at the Ashmolean curiosities. I say that it is unreasonable to expect a deputy or assistant of the Keeper to refuse absolutely the use of that volume for a few moments to his fellow-student. We have no right to create such

a situation, and it is certain that deviation from rectitude of principle will be condoned. The difficulty of publishing special examples is obvious, but in May last I quoted three palmary instances affecting MSS. borrowed by private persons; and the argument applies *a fortiori* to the cases which will be created by the present proposals, because in the former case the borrower is usually bound by a distinct declaration or bond, and in any case is exceptionally on his honour. Yet in all those three instances, distinguished graduates of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge shamefully neglected the clear path of duty—nay, of ordinary honest dealing. In an Institution part of the responsibility is borne by it, and the borrower will feel less personally bound. And while the history of the Union Library is what it is, and while we can read Henry Bradshaw's 'History of the University Library at Cambridge' or even Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian,' no one can seriously impugn my contention, that injury will be done to the Library by undue laxity in carrying out the provisions of the Statute.

The Statute unnecessary.

I hope that my readers will even now so far agree with me as to feel that a very strong case ought to be made out for the Statute, if it is not to be rejected. Unwilling as I should be to overstate my case I yet confidently ask them to believe that this Statute is actually unnecessary, and unnecessary, so to speak, all round.

First, there is a perfect wealth of subsidiary libraries in Oxford. There are probably 400,000

printed books in libraries other than private collections. Very well; even if up to now those books do not supply the defect—that is, copies of books whose place can easily be supplied, at the disposal of borrowers—yet the forces, whether of money or mind, which created them, are sufficient if properly organised to provide what is wanted. In some cases it is already done: All Souls, Worcester, and Oriel are striking examples of the use of special collections grouped round the Bodleian, and Lincoln and Queen's of liberality in this very matter of lending. It is the proper function of a College Library, as I have urged elsewhere, to supply these current wants as an auxiliary to the central collection. So too the library in the Taylor Building has a considerable and independent value. The far ideal is that these smaller libraries should deposit in the Bodleian such of their books as it does not possess, revocable at will (exactly as the Ashmolean thirty years ago transferred the Wood and Ashmole collections, and as University, Jesus, and Hertford Colleges and the Clarendon Press have more recently deposited their MSS., to the great convenience of students): and that they should be prepared to lend all others. Moreover a grant of £600 has just been made to form the nucleus of two new archæological libraries, while the books of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society are on the point of moving to the Ashmolean. These things are all as they should be; but they will be standing witnesses to the needlessness of our proposed change of principle. I reserve to the last the subject of the Radcliffe Library. That is a first-rate scientific collection

thoroughly well managed, as well as an old and valuable University Institution. It can hardly be doubted that it is to that Library, or rather to the University Museum, that most of the loans will be made. Mark then two points about it, which need no rhetorical setting or amplification to enhance their importance for our purpose:—(1) that it *already* by Statute enjoys the special privilege of *receiving on deposit Bodleian books at the discretion of the Curators*: and (2) that the Radcliffe Library so well knows the dangers of lending that it *will not lend a book to any one whatever* outside the walls of the Museum, no, not to the Museum Professors or to the Curators of the Bodleian. On the one hand it can supply a large part of what is wanted, and on the other hand with less cause it holds up a higher standard to us than the Bodleian does in this Statute.

Secondly, the present system by which Convocation has power to grant printed books and MSS. to any one for any time, considering each application on its own merits, is exactly suited to the nature of the case. It is elastic and it is simple; it ensures wholesome publicity and a certain salutary amount of friction (for borrowing should never be *too* easy), and yet is not so cumbrous as to fail of its purpose. The normal process is, that the applicant for a loan writes to the Librarian, who presents the request to the Curators, either individually by obtaining signatures or at a meeting. The request so confirmed comes before the Hebdomadal Council, and they announce it for a subsequent Convocation. Except for those haphazard students who do not know what they want a few weeks beforehand

and depend on odd half-hours of unsustained effort, there is here ample means of reasonable borrowing; and Convocation is not at all unlikely to be liberal, after establishing a firm and clear principle. Indeed, to judge by a comparison of the *Gazettes* of June 23, and Nov. 15, 1887, it would appear that Convocation is more willing to lend a MS. which is *not* wanted than to refuse one which is.

Again, it is undoubtedly the duty of every Professor and Reader to spend some part of the money he receives from the University on the literature of his subject. Equally undoubtedly he must first surround himself with the ordinary books: I am speaking, not of books which he may wish to glance through or use for casual reference (he cannot complain if he has to use the Bodleian for them), but of text books and authorities. And if he will not buy these there are the Radcliffe Library for the Museum, the two new archæological libraries for Ashmolean use, and the Taylor Library for Fine Art and modern European languages. The works he really wishes to borrow from the Bodleian are such as are beyond his means or out of the way and rare.

Now it is amusing to see that these are exactly what the proposed Statute tends to exclude from its operation. So that the more he may wish and the more desirable it may be for his work to borrow these books, the less likely is it that under this Statute they can be lent. I say then that the Statute is unnecessary, because it defeats its own object.

Two objections considered.

We may now consider two objections which seem to be uppermost in the minds of the supporters of the Statute. The first is that it is but fair that the University should lend to itself: that the new idea is really a sort of Library Extension Scheme. This is an attractive and specious argument, and possibly in the minds of some even by itself decisive. I believe not only that it is fallacious, but also that the idea is not logically carried out in the proposals before us. For in the first place the facts of geography prevent the possibility of any real Library extension in this direction. With a Library of Deposit time and distance is everything. The difficulty caused even as it is by the mere severance of the Camera from the Bodleian proper, during a shower of rain, is ludicrously great. Nothing can make buildings as widely separated as the Clarendon Laboratory and the Botanical Garden part and parcel of the Bodleian. Just as students who are physically unable to use the public Library from nervous sensitiveness or other causes, are so far *πεπηρωμένοι* and not to be legislated for to the disadvantage of the sound and healthy, so institutions deliberately built at large distances from the centre of the University are thereby definitely cut off from a whole set of advantages. The nearer they are to the Bodleian the less difficult it is to devise a scheme of lending to them: on the other hand they need it less, from their proximity. And even if all this were not so, it ought to be inconceivable that books of the nature

of Bodleian volumes could with propriety be lent to places where there are no adequate library appliances nor any one trained to the care of books.

But supposing we concede the principle in question, the Statute is still quite inadequate as an exponent of it. If it really is a question of giving the Bodleian, so to speak, additional rooms, then it is an absurdity to restrict the right of borrowing to fifteen people who happen to have collections under their charge. The logical outcome of the principle we are assuming is that we must extend the privileges to as many genuine students as room can be found for. Surely the Classical Professors should have the right of having their books in the quiet of the Taylor Building if they so prefer; or at least in the vicinity of the Marbles and Inscriptions. In fact, the more one looks into the phrase 'the University lending to itself' the more hollow it appears, when viewed in connection with these proposals. If it is a question of *persons* that is in our minds ('The Curators . . . may lend . . . to the following persons . . .'), then there is no fairness in restricting the number to fifteen: if it is a question of *places*, the proposals grant too much or too little: too much if we look at the proper accommodation for Bodleian books: too little, if we reflect that lending to the Chemical Laboratory or the Clarendon Building—nay, to Professors and Readers in their College Libraries—is quite as truly 'the University lending to itself.' They form a half-measure unsatisfactory to every one.

The second objection is that all this stir is much ado about nothing, that putting aside imaginary situations and statistics, the practical harm done will be very small; few will borrow; the restrictions are onerous; the whole point is not worth the fuss. My answer is, that this is the language of indolence and insensibility to principle, the *laissez-faire* style of which we have quite enough in modern society. It should be strongly repudiated by all who are not overcome by the medieval vice of *accidia*. If it is clearly wrong to expose a thousand Bodleian books to avoidable injury, it is wrong to expose unnecessarily one. And if the 'thousand' is denied, I may point out that under the Statute there is no limit whatever to the number of volumes that can be borrowed by a single person. The total amount cannot be foreseen, but it is certain gradually to extend. The evil results will only startle us when the system has obtained a firm hold.

I have passed over several considerations, such as the unpleasantness and ill-feeling which must be engendered whenever a book is refused to a borrower and the latter will not understand the reason; the difficulty of settling whether a particular book can be at a particular time easily 'replaced'; and the probability that the cheapening of photographic processes will in a few years put reproductions of dissertations and articles in every one's hands. It is time to draw the argument to a close.

The sum of the matter.

What then is at the root of this 'lending craze?' It is a restless desire to use what is the property of all as the property of each. 'I wish to use the Bodleian books temporarily as my own.' The reply is that your desire is intelligible but not intelligent. You forget not only the commonplace truisms about public advantage compared with private convenience, but also the peculiarities of great libraries and their economy. Or else you close your eyes to facts and assert that your wish can be gratified without detriment to others.

The fact is that the whole history of the Bodleian is a speaking witness against lending, from the grave words and still more effectual chains supplied by our great Founder, down to the pamphlets written last year by a Curator who combines an intimate knowledge of the Library with the deepest reverence for its splendid traditions. We have to choose between the simple and comprehensive Statute passed in May last, in harmony with all that is best in the associations of the place; and one which no one can regard as final and which will inevitably re-open from time to time these undesirable dissensions. And though commination is not argument, I must warn my readers that the break-down of one of the pillars of the Library cannot but be accompanied by other far-reaching results. It was the deliberate opinion of one of the foremost of modern librarians, Henry Bradshaw of Cambridge, that the reason that Cambridge had not received as great donations as Oxford was because it lent its books. It will be

our turn next, if we tamper with the sources of our present wealth.

The theses then which I nail to the door of the House of Congregation are these :—

That the proposed Statute is open to grave objections in detail ;

That it is wrong in principle ;

That it is injurious to the Library ; and

That it is in sober fact unnecessary.

Let me entreat members of Congregation, as representing the guardians and trustees of the Library, to reject once for all a measure which will tend to break down the first and foremost institution of this great place, and the one through which the name of Oxford is a household word wherever Literature has found a home.

FALCONER MADAN.

ST. MARY'S ENTRY, OXFORD.

April 28, 1888.

The Statute was rejected

by 124 to 37!

APPENDIXES.

A. *The proposed Statute.*

(Univ. Gazette, 1 March, 1888.)

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Curators of the Bodleian Library should have power under certain conditions to lend printed books to certain persons who are in charge of University Institutions, and to lend printed books and manuscripts to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, THE UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS.

In Statt. Tit. XX. Sectio III. (p. 286, ed. 1887), after subsection 11 there shall be inserted the following new subsection 12:—

***On lending Books to University Institutions.**

1. The Curators of the Library may lend (and may authorise the Librarian to lend) such printed works as in case of loss or damage can be replaced without difficulty to the following persons for purposes relating to the University collections which are under their charge or are connected with their respective offices:—

The Regius Professor of Medicine.

The Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

The Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

The Professor of Geology.

The Professor of Mineralogy.

The Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy.

The Waynflete Professor of Physiology.

The Hope Professor of Zoology.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art.

The Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archæology.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

The Keeper of the University Galleries.

The Keeper of the University Museum.

The Keeper of the Indian Institute.

2. The works so lent shall during the period of their loan be kept in the building containing the Collections in connection with which they have been borrowed, and shall be used only by the borrower or his deputy or assistant. In every case the borrower shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and due return of the work borrowed, and shall make good to the satisfaction of the Curators of the Library any loss which the Library may have sustained in consequence of his failure to return the work free from damage.

3. The Curators may also lend (and may authorise the Librarian to lend) printed works and manuscripts to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press for its use.

4. The works so lent shall during the period of their loan be kept in the Clarendon Press building, or during any meeting of the Delegates in any room occupied by them. The Delegates shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and due return of the works borrowed, and shall make good out of the funds of the Press to the satisfaction of the Curators of the Library any loss which the Library may have sustained in consequence of the failure of the Delegates to return the works free from damage.

5. Applications to borrow shall always be made on a printed form to be provided by the Curators of the Library, and the applicant shall always state on such form the purpose for which the loan is desired. The application for loans to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press shall always be signed by their Secretary or Assistant-Secretary, and for other loans by the person to whom the loan is authorised by this Statute. If the application is granted, the form shall be preserved by the Librarian in a register, which Members of Convocation shall be entitled to inspect.

6. The Librarian shall also keep a register containing a

form of receipt for each work lent under this subsection, and such form of receipt shall always be signed by the applicant for the loan or by his messenger. Such receipt shall be kept by the Librarian till the work lent has been returned free from damage, or till the borrower has made good to the satisfaction of the Curators of the Library any loss of or damage to such work: the receipt shall then be returned to the borrower or his messenger, and its return shall be a full discharge to him from his responsibility.

7. No work lent under this subsection shall be retained by the borrower for a longer period than two calendar months. At the end of such period the work shall be returned and shall not be lent out again until it has been examined by an officer of the Library. The provisions of this clause shall not apply to works lent to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

8. The Curators of the Library, or the Librarian acting under their authority, may limit the period of a loan to any time less than two calendar months.

9. If a work lent under this subsection be desired for the use of a reader in the Library, or for the purposes of the Library, the Librarian may require its immediate return.

10. Any failure to return a work lent under this subsection free from damage or at the time prescribed shall be reported by the Librarian to the Curators of the Library at their next meeting.

11. Works lent under this subsection shall be fetched from the Library by the borrowers or by their messengers, and shall not be conveyed to them by the agency of the Library.

12. No work that is confined to the Library by any gift or bequest shall be lent under this subsection.

13. Where any work has been directed by the Donor to be lent under conditions imposed at the time when the gift was made, such directions and conditions shall remain in force, anything to the contrary in this section of the Statute notwithstanding.'

B. *The amendments of last May.*

(Univ. Gazette, 10 May, 1887.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of the Statute De Bibliotheca Bodleiana so far as relates to the lending of Books and Manuscripts, THE UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS.

In Statt. Tit. XX. Sect. III. § 11 (p. 281, ed. 1886), clause 10 shall be struck out, and the following clause shall be substituted for it :—

‘ 10. Liceat Curatoribus, si sex saltem ex ipsorum numero convenerint et si duabus ad minimum partibus eorum qui adsint placuerit, libros sive impressos sive manuscriptos in usum eruditorum sive Academicorum sive externorum commodare: ita tamen ut libros ob antiquitatem raritatem pretium speciem aut aliam denique praestantiores ob notam magni aestimandos nonnisi cum consensu Convocationis e bibliotheca efferre liceat. Liceat etiam Bibliothecario libros impressos qui neque rari neque pretiosi sint graduatis intra Academiam commorantibus qui Curatoribus idonei visi sint studendi causa commodare. Proviso tamen ne quem librum commodare liceat quem Academia ea conditione donatum vel legatum acceperit ut nunquam e bibliotheca amoveretur.’

(Univ. Gazette, 31 May, 1887.)

In a CONGREGATION holden on Tuesday, May 31, the following business was submitted to the House :—

Amendments to Statute.

The following Amendments to the form of Statute respecting the Bodleian Library, which had been reported to Council, were submitted to the House :—

(1)

In the proposed form of Statute, all the words after 'shall be substituted for it' shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted for them:—

'10. Ne liceat curatoribus nisi cum auctoritate venerabilis domus Convocationis libros impressos sive manuscriptos commodare.'

Proposed by—J. R. MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's College.

Seconded by—J. L. G. MOWAT, M.A., Pembroke College.

[*Carried on a division : placets 106, non-placets 60.*]

(2)

To omit the words 'Liceat Curatoribus . . . efferre liceat.'

Proposed by—E. MOORE, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Seconded by—H. P. RICHARDS, M.A., Wadham College.

[*Withdrawn.*]

(3)

In place of the words 'Liceat Curatoribus . . . efferre liceat' the following words shall be substituted:—

'The Curators may lend out either printed books or MSS. for the use of learned men, whether resident members of the University or not. But if the books or MSS. to be lent are of any special or unique value, the consent of Convocation, or, if this cannot be conveniently obtained, of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, shall be further required to the lending of them.'

Proposed by—B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College.

Seconded by—W. MARKBY, D.C.L., All Souls College.

[*Withdrawn.*]

(4)

In place of the words 'Liceat etiam . . . commodare' the following words shall be substituted:—

'The Curators may also authorise the Librarian to lend out to resident members of the University who are engaged in some literary undertaking, or who are studying in other University Institutions, or who are prevented from coming to the Library by illness or any other sufficient reason, books which are not of any special or unique value, provided that (1) the name of the person to whom books are so lent shall have been previously approved by the Curators: that (2) such books shall not be taken out of Oxford, and shall be always accessible for the use of the readers at the Bodleian Library: that (3) they shall be returned to the Library at the end of a month: and (4) that the number of the books lent at any one time to the same person shall not exceed six.'

Proposed by—B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College.

Seconded by—J. L. S. DAVIDSON, M.A., Balliol College.

[*Withdrawn.*]

(5)

In Statt. Tit. XX. Sect. III. § 11. cl. 7 (p. 281, ed. 1886) after the word 'collocare' shall be inserted the words, 'aut libros impressos nec ob raritatem insignes pro tempore¹ in museum academicum sive in museum Ashmoleanum sive in institutionem Taylorianam sive in hortum botanicum sive in prelum academicum efferendos curare, in usum Professorum, Prælectorum, et Custodum.'

Proposed by—E. B. TYLOR, M.A., Balliol College.

Seconded by—A. J. EVANS, M.A., Brasenose College.

[*Rejected on a division.*]

¹ It is difficult to divest oneself of the idea that the learned mover and seconder of this amendment intended 'pro tempore' to mean 'for a time.'

C. *Bibliography of last year's contest.*

(*Incomplete: for reference, many points being common to both questions. Pieces in favour of lending are printed in italics.*)

1. On lending Bodleian books and manuscripts. Not published. [Signed 'H. W. Chandler, June 10, 1886:' issued June 18.] Oxf. (1886), 8°: pp. 32.
2. Appendix, Barlow's argument¹. [Signed 'H. W. Chandler, June 26, 1886.'] Oxf. 1886, 8°: pp. 12.
3. On book-lending as practised at the Bodleian Library. [Signed 'H. W. Chandler, July 27, 1886:' issued about Oct. 14.] Oxf. (1886), 8°: pp. 32.
4. Thesis pro Curatoribus Bodleianis per Magistrum Oxoniensem composita. [In the Saturday Review, Jan. 15, 1887: an extremely clever satire: only one person in England could have written it. See No. 21.]
5. Remarks on the practice and policy of lending Bodleian printed books and manuscripts. By Henry W. Chandler . . . [issued Jan. 20, 1887]. Oxf. 1887, 8°: pp. viii + 64 ['66'].

This published work alludes to Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of which it is a reprint 'with many omissions and additions.' It contains many quotations from the opinions of others.

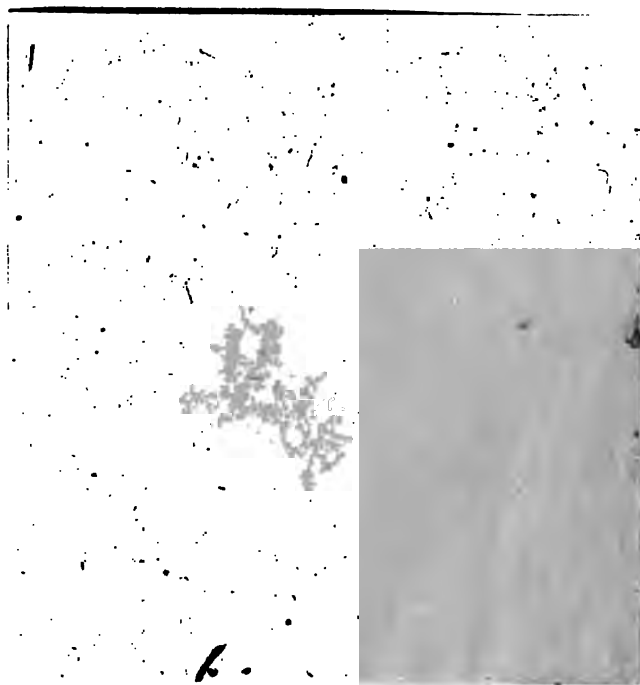
6. (Leading article in the Times, Jan. 25, 1887.)
7. The Bodleian Library (article in the Spectator, Jan. 29, 1887).
8. Professor Chandler's pamphlet (article in the Oxford Magazine, Feb. 2, 1887: see also p. 53).
9. The policy of lending from the Bodleian (article in the Oxford Magazine, Feb. 16, 1887: *letters in reply* may be seen at pp. 96, 102: and a vindication on p. 113).
10. *The lending of MSS. from the Bodleian* (letters in the

¹ The original MS. in Barlow's hand is now accessible.

Academy from Robinson Ellis, Feb. 26, 1887 : answered by Professor Chandler, and *supported by Dr. Rost* in the number for March 5 : see also a letter in the number for March 12).

11. Further remarks on the policy of lending Bodleian printed books and manuscripts. By Henry W. Chandler . . . [issued in April, 1887]. Oxf. 1887, 8° : pp. 16.
12. (Leading article in the Times, April 28, 1887.)
13. Three criticisms on the Bodleian Statute (article in the Oxford Magazine, May 4, 1887).
14. *Professor Chandler's new pamphlet* (letter by Professor Sanday in the Oxford Magazine, May 4, 1887).
15. *The Bodleian Library* (letter in the Times, May 6, 1887, signed 'F. M. M.,' in which letters one may recognize the initials of a distinguished Curator).
16. The Bodleian Statute (a fly-sheet issued by J. L. G. M[owat] on May 9, 1887, recommending for a technical reason that the preamble should be passed).
17. (On May 10, 1887 the Statute printed in Appendix B was promulgated in Congregation and the preamble approved without a division, having first been printed in the Gazette of April 26. In the debate the speakers were *Dr. Ince, the Master of Balliol*, Professor Pollock, *Dr. Tylor*, *Professor Legge*, and [not expressing an opinion on the general subject] Bodley's Librarian. There is some account of the speeches in the Times, Oxford Magazine, and Oxford Review of May 11.)
18. The loan of Bodleian books. (Article in the Oxford Review, May 11, 1887, signed 'C. H. T.': see p. 470.)
19. The Bodleian debate of May 10th. [Signed 'H. W. Chandler, May 12, 1887:' issued May 16.] [Oxf.] (1887), 8° : pp. 6.
20. *The proposed amendment of the Bodleian Statute*. (An influential two-page circular, signed by 43 graduates ; issued May 16, 1887.)
21. Epistola ad Curatorem Bodleianum (in the Oxford

- Magazine, May 18, 1887 : a second satire by the same hand, no doubt, as No. 4 above).
22. The amendments of the Bodleian Statute. [Signed 'H. W. Chandler, May 24, 1887 : ' issued the next day.] [Oxf.] (1887), 8° : pp. 8.
 23. On lending books from the Bodleian Library [a three-page circular, dated and issued on May 30, 1887].
 24. (Leading article in the Times, May 31, 1887.)
 25. (On May 31, 1887, there was an important debate and vote in Congregation on the amendments to the existing Bodleian Statute, with the result shown in Appendix B : the amendments were first printed in the Gazette of May 17. The speakers were the Provost of Queen's, *Professor Freeman*, *Bodley's Librarian*, Mr. Madan. Some account of the speeches will be found in the Times, Oxford Magazine, and Oxford Review of June 1. There were also leading articles approving the result in the Daily News of June 1, the Daily Telegraph of June 2, and probably elsewhere.)
 26. The Bodleian Statute in Congregation (a one-page fly-sheet signed 'H. W. C.' [handler] issued June 11, 1887, calling on members of Congregation to be present to support the amendment on June 14, but neither on that day nor at any subsequent stage of the clause was there opposition, and it became a part of the Bodleian Statutes on Nov. 10, 1887).
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Bodleian lending to special persons
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